The
THOREAU SOCIETY BULLETIN

BULLETIN THIRTY-SIX JULY 1951

FRED HOSMER, THE "LERNED CLERK" by Raymond Adams
(The 1951 Presidential Address)

When Percy Brown was a little boy he found a flat piece of flint here in Concord somewhere and painstakingly chipped it around the edges and bored a hole in it until it looked to him like something an Indian might have made. He dirtied it up and brought it to his father's drygoods store, laid it on the counter under the eye of the clerk and waited. "Where did you get that?" asked the clerk. "Let me see, let me see. Hmm . . . Hmm." And then, looking at the boy, he said, "You chipped it a little too evenly."

The clerk was Alfred W. Hosmer, who then and for the rest of his life knew about as much as an Indian about chippings and flints. He collected these relics of the aboriginal Concordians systematically, and was perhaps the next man after Thoreau to do so, putting himself in a tradition that began with Henry Thoreau, continued with Hosmer and Adams Tolman, and continues yet, as a remarkable collection in the Free Public Library would prove.

He was a local botanist too, and an ornithologist, who kept trysts with flowers or birds year after year as the seasons ripened and the flowers were ready to be seen or the birds to be heard. Within ten years after Thoreau's death, "Fred" Hosmer being twenty-one years old, he was walking over Concord with the same sureness and keenness that Thoreau had possessed, exploring the same corners and woodland depths, going across-lots over the same fields and through the same swamps, finding the same things and the same satisfactions.

But he was not following in Thoreau's footsteps. He was being himself and also fitting into a Concord pattern. It is an interesting fact that Concord breeds these naturalists and that, beginning with Thoreau, there has been a long succession of them, not imitators--originals, rather, but alike in being products of the same environment, explorers of the same terrain. Someday an environmentalist will discover what it is about the town of Concord that produces these originals one after another in a steady succession. And when he has discovered that, he will perhaps be on his way to discovering what there is in the Concord environment that brought on a flowering of genius twelve decades ago and has maintained the tone of the town ever since. Nature does these things for a few places as though the lay of the land drew in breezes from Arcady that inspired in a very literal way those who breathed them in, as though an effluvium up from the subsoil caused types to flourish in the way that some roses flourish above one subsoil but not above another.

When Percy Brown was a bigger boy he distributed "flyers" around the center announcing that Charles E. Brown was selling out. There was the usual sale, but the business itself was bought by drygoods clerk Hosmer. Being owner of the store seems not to have freed much time for Fred Hosmer's walks. His contemporaries said he was as confined to the shop on business days as he had been in the days of his clerkship and used only Sundays for walks--but used every bit of every Sunday. Henry Thoreau wondered what manner of stuff shopkeepers were made of that permitted them to stay indoors through the afternoons of every day. Fred Hosmer might have told him, for he was like Thoreau and like a shopkeeper too. Maybe he whiled away the tedium of dull hours in the store arranging and modestly advertising the 105 "Views in Concord,

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DO YOU RECOGNIZE THOREAU'S STYLE? . . . . . WH

Can you recognize Thoreau's writing when you see it? Here is a chance to check up on yourself. Following are some quotations, some from Thoreau's works, some by other authors. Can you pick out which are which? Send in your guesses including the names of those you think wrote the non-Thoreau quotations, and I'll publish the name of the winner in the next bulletin.

1. "There are poets of all kinds and degrees. . . Some love beauty, and some love rum."

2. "I walk chiefly to visit natural objects, but I sometimes go on foot to visit myself."

3. "If we are reverent and receptive enough, one place is about as good for a walk as another."

4. "A man who has sweet-fern in his back lots, need not go to the lands of myrrh and cinnamon in order to find something to spice his thought, or make his life a richer wine."

5. "I think people talk a good deal as if progress in civilization meant but little more than the moving out of a hut into a palace, or the substitution of a silver fork for a steel one."

6. "If one only gets near enough to men he will be pretty sure to hear them grumble about the difficulty of getting a living. To think of a woodchuck complaining of the scarcity of bean-fields, or of his distance from a clover-lot, or because he has no time to sit on the heap of earth at the mouth of his hole!"

7. "I intend to make my Sundays work for my most important interests, for I can not well afford to lose one day every week."

8. "Often the first hint I get that all is not going well with me, is that the trees and pastures and my dinner, don't seem quite right; they all appear a little unreal."

9. "The crop of poetry which I find in the old fields is not small. But I don't think much of it is ever harvested."

10. "Society just now is something of an illusion; and men, I judge, are generally a little disappointed in each other."

11. "I have concluded that the business of giving advice is pretty much overdone, the number of people engaged in it is so amazing."

12. "The whistle of the locomotive is the voice of the nineteenth century, and it has a great deal to say in this region."

13. "If a man has work to do, it is not best to be too particular about the conditions, unless, perchance, he has beans to hoe, for that is a job which must be done in dry weather."

14. "A man traveling at night and on strange roads when the drizzle threatens to become a flood, is subject to some illusions. His thoughts become so water-soaked that he has little idea of heaven, except as a very dry warm place."

15. "I feel unanswered when I inquire the name of a pond and only find that it is called Half-Moon or Metcalf; but if I hear that it is Magog or Quinnibaug, I am content, for I know that it is well named."

16. "If I am faithful to the task God has given me, I am certain that every job I get will have an unspeakable splendor and dignity."

17. Standing among trees at the corners of the village green, among briars and brush at the forks in the roads, and at the crossing of the ways which wander off right and left between lines of stone-wall, were shafts of primeval granite that told me how to reach Acton, Concord and Boston."

18. "I often stop to ask for the right road, but I am not always sure that my informant himself is not lost."

19. "Men talk of God in my hearing but I notice that they are looking at him through some ideal, or earthiness, some aspiration or limitation of their own, and when I have heard a man's idea of God I have imagined Him to be like the man who was talking."

20. "Hand shaking and talk about the weather may do for people who live far apart, and who can get no nearer by never so much walking."

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Mass." which his letterhead listed in 1891. (They are all views in Concord, but one of them seems to be a view of Prof. W. T. Harris and Miss E. P. Peabody--the two of whom would not quite equal a landscape.) Certainly during one while he spent some time in the store putting linen bindings on his Three Letters (1900) after "the young lady who works in the store" had embroidered the violet and bud on each cover of the forty covers. Perhaps he put linen bindings on himself at times, for (in protest over working conditions in the clothing industry) Fred Hosmer was his own tailor and made his own clothes. His Sunday clothes in particular needed special attention, for their Thoreauvian use required special pockets and special strength. They were not selling clothes of that kind in Hosmer's day any more than in Thoreau's.

But it is a fact that Fred Hosmer never threw off the routine of storekeeping in a way that we might wish an admirer of Thoreau would do. Everything about the man was so quiet and modest that it was not in his character to revolt. And certainly it was not in his character to imitate Thoreau or anyone else and to quit his shop because even Henry Thoreau recommended it. It was Emerson who said something about not imitating even the best models. So, if one revolts only because Henry Thoreau revolted, then one's very independence is not independence at all but a dependence on Thoreau, an imitation. It is a good thing to remember ever and anon that Thoreau did not suggest that everyone pull up stakes and move to Walden Pond. All he suggested was that everyone in his own way examine his life before he had lived too much of it and find out if he were living real life. For Thoreau that meant living at Walden Pond; for Fred Hosmer perhaps it meant staying on the Milldam.

Fred Hosmer performed four pioneer services for us all.

He was a photographer, the first who followed in Thoreau's footsteps and took his pictures from the fieldside and waterside at some inconvenience rather than from the comfortable roadside. And by being a nineteenth century photographer he caught some glimpses not too long after Thoreau's time and in the very nick of time in many instances. He was a good workman, and his pictures had an honesty and painstaking quality about them that compensated for whatever they lacked of art.

Second, he was that indispensable man behind the first scholars, the resident amateur to whom doors are opened, confidences delivered, recollections told without reserve. These resident amateurs need no credentials--they already belong; and if they are people of integrity and if their interest in a local celebrity is genuine (and Mr. Hosmer's interest in Mr. Thoreau had the genuineness of pure gold) then all knowledge is theirs for the taking and they become a vehicle of knowledge and a primary source for even the first scholars. How much information Fred Hosmer channelled to Henry S. Salt and Dr. Samuel A. Jones when the three of them were working together to lay the foundations for Thoreau's modern reputation and acceptance can never be known; but it can be guessed at from the letters that passed among them. There was a battle going on during the 1890's in Thoreau matters. Mr. Sanborn was fighting for the older and for his own interpretation of Thoreau; Mr. Hosmer, Dr. Jones, and Mr. Salt were fighting for a new and better interpretation, for important areas of Thoreau interest that Mr. Sanborn had not dreamed of and that remained terra incognita on Sanborn's map the rest of his life. Hosmer, Jones, and Salt won that battle. And, without publicity at the time nor credit since, it was Fred Hosmer here in Concord who wheeled up some of the heaviest artillery and who knew exactly where to aim it.

Third, he was a collector of Thoreauana. His collection, just about as he left it in his bookcase of the little room at 9 Lowell Road has now, thanks to his nephew, found its way to the Concord Free Public Library where it can be seen. His collection stopped growing when he died; but it was a great collection at that time. Its very heart was the Salt biography in which he had had so big a part. Now he larded the pages of that biography with illustrative materials, annotations, pictures, letters, manuscripts until it became of its time the Thoreau book par excellance. He shared his collection. In 1895 he and Miss Kate Tryon arranged the first meeting of a Thoreau society (never formal and not continued). Seventy-five invited guests met in Daniel French's studio to hear readings and speeches, to listen to Walton Ricketson play Thoreau's favorite tunes on Thoreau's flute, and to receive a printed chronology of Thoreau's life with a photograph of Thoreau laid in, a gift of Mr. Hosmer to each of the guests. In 1900 he issued his 40 copy edition of Three Letters--the little book he himself bound with the embroidered linen covers.

And fourth, as is so apt to be a service of collectors he was an unwitting contributor to Thoreau bibliography. The Jones bibliography of 1894 and the Anderson bibliography in the 1896 Salt volume owe a heavy debt to the Hosmer collection. And Mr. Allen in 1908 acknowledged his own debt to Fred Hosmer's collection when he thanked his brother for making the books accessible to him.

All these services to all of us fall within the province of the resident amateur, without whom scholars and collectors and biographers would be under a great handicap. He gets little credit and asks none. And yet he deserves a great deal of credit. He is an amateur in the pure sense of that word--one who labors because of love. And his reward may be love too. When Fred Hosmer was brought home from his Milldam shop to the house on Lowell Road where he had been born, there to die that afternoon of May 7, 1903, he was genuinely mourned because he was genuinely loved. Great-hearted Doctor Jones, whose feelings usually gushed out in a flood of words, wrote but a four-sentence note to Henry Salt: "Fred Hosmer died suddenly on the afternoon of May 7th of angina pectoris. The world has grown very lonely. I cannot write. I can only sit and think of the great mystery of death."

Mr. Salt gave up his plan to come to Concord, and Doctor Jones gave up his idea to meet with them there, writing, "In the desolation that death makes it was not hard for me to give up the thought of meeting even you. . . . Thoreau has written, 'The universal content of the animal comes of resting quietly in God's palm.' There we are, and it cannot but be well, come what may. Entsagen, entsagen, entsagen: that is the only 'balm in Gilead'." What resignations must be made in the name of friendship and of love such as drew these three Thoreau pioneers together in the 1890's.

I feel an almost personal debt to these three pioneers, as all of us in a Thoreau Society can feel a personal debt to them. We'll not forget our debt to Henry Salt because his great biography of Thoreau will keep us reminded. We'll not forget our debt to Doctor Jones because he rushed into print with those appreciations and defenses of Thoreau that came from his warm welsh heart. But we might just possibly never realize our debt to the quiet, self-effacing resident amateur of Concord who was the "lerned clerk" of the trio and the only one who walked Thoreau's paths with intimacy, who knew Thoreau's favorite rills and plants, who talked much with those who themselves had talked much with Thoreau.

We would remember Fred Hosmer for our indebtedness to him. And now is a better time than most to remind ourselves of him. It is Fred Hosmer's centennial year--he was born in Concord, June 4, 1851.

ANY VOLUNTEERS??????????????????????????????????????

With this issue of the bulletin we round out ten years of publication with a total of thirty-six bulletins and seven booklets. It would add tremendously to their value if they were well indexed. Is there anyone in (or out of) the society who will volunteer to undertake this task? Reward: whatever booklets and bulletins you need to round out your files; your name in print on the index when it is published; the hearty thanks of your secretary, members of the society, and future scholars; and the satisfaction of a job well done. Volunteers report to the secretary immediately.

THE 1951 ANNUAL MEETING

The 1951 annual meeting of the Thoreau Society was called to order at 10 a.m., July 7, in the vestry of the First Parish Church in Concord, Mass., by the president, Raymond Adams. The secretary's report (See Bulletin #32) and the treasurer's report (Given below) were read and accepted. The following motions were made and accepted: (1) that a committee be appointed to consult with appropriate foundations and encourage them to microfilm all available Thoreau manuscripts; (2) that plans be prepared for a three-day seminar of Thoreau scholars in Concord on the centennial of WALDEN in 1954; (3) that an open forum become a regular part of the annual meeting; and (4) that the Thoreau Society encourage wherever possible the conservation efforts of such organizations as the Wilderness Society and the Audubon Society.

The election committee announced the following results of the 1951 ballot: President, Raymond Adams; Vice-president, Mrs. Caleb Wheeler; Secretary-treasurer, Walter Harding; and members of the executive committee for three years, Francis H. Allen and Roland Robbins. The meeting was adjourned at 11 o'clock, and we proceeded to the program of the day.

Mr. Anton Kamp read a paper on his reminiscences of N.C.Wyeth, the illustrator of Thoreau's MEN OF CONCORD, and an unpublished essay on Thoreau by Wyeth which we hope to include in an early number of the bulletin. The president's address was on Alfred Hosmer and is printed in this bulletin. Mr. Henry Bugbee Kane showed a very interesting series of slides, both photographs and drawings, used in the preparation of his illustrated edition of Thoreau's works. On display at the back of the room were photographs by Edwin Way Teale and by Herbert Gleason from the collection of Roland Robbins. Well over one hundred people attended this morning session.

The meeting then adjourned to Harvard, Mass., where we assembled on the estate of Miss Clara Endicott Sears and enjoyed a "dutch treat" luncheon served by Mrs. Caleb Wheeler and the Concord members of our society. In the afternoon a tour of the museums on the estate was made. At Fruitlands, the site of Bronson Alcott's ill-fated experiment in community living, Mr. William Harrison, the director of the museums had prepared a special exhibition of Thoreau mementos including a book from his library, some manuscripts, his desk, and some Thoreau pencils. The other museums included the Shaker house, the American Indian museum, and the collection of Hudson River and American Primitive paintings. We are all indebted to Miss Sears for her graciousness in conducting this visit. It was generally concluded, I believe, that this was the most successful meeting yet.

TREASURER'S REPORT

(A more detailed report was distributed at the annual meeting and will be sent to any member requesting it)

Cash on hand, June 15, 1950.	$322.38
Annual meeting	67.00
Printing	100.65
Postage & misc.	206.76
Total expenditure	374.41
Income	392.75
Cash on hand, June 15, 1951	$340.72

AN UNKNOWN MAGAZINE ARTICLE BY THOREAU . . . .

In going through some 19th century periodicals recently, I came across a hitherto unknown article by Thoreau. It is entitled "The Backwoods of Maine" and it appeared in THE STUDENT: A FAMILY MAGAZINE AND MONTHLY SCHOOL READER, V (January, 1849), 68, which was published at 140 Grand Street, New York City. It is not new material, for it is included in the present text of the Ktaadn chapter of the MAINE WOODS (Walden edition, p. 88ff.). The magazine was for children and it is interesting to note the changes that have thus been made in the text. A paragraph on death has been omitted as has been a Latin phrase or two, and several of the more complex sentences have been cut down in length. Typographical errors are fairly frequent.

Since the Ktaadn chapters were serialized in the UNION MAGAZINE in 1848, it would be my guess that this is a case of pure piracy, and quite likely Thoreau himself never knew anything of it. At any rate, it is a new item for the Thoreau bibliographers. --Walter Harding

THOREAU NOTES AND QUERIES . . . . . .

Can anyone identify these two quotations Thoreau uses in "Civil Disobedience": "A drab of state, a cloth-o-silver slut. . ." and "We must affect our country as our parents. . . "?

Quotations from Thoreau turn up increasingly frequently, for example in (1) the preface to IN COUNTRY PLACES by Eiluned Lewis, a Welsh writer; (2) the conclusion of Yale President Griswold's article in the April ATLANTIC; (3) John Davies' "Vegetarianism and Secularism" in Feb. VEGETARIAN MESSENGER; (4) a speech by Dr. H.E.B.Speight before the Jacksonville, Fla., Open Forum on Feb. 4; (5) frequently by a character on the radio serial "Halls of Ivy;" (6) the April issue of HOLIDAY in an article on Lexington and Concord; (7) "The Good Old Days" column of the NEW YORKER for June 30; (8) the invitation to membership of the Wilderness Society; (9) the short story "The Post Mortem Murder" by the late Sinclair Lewis; (10) the dust jacket of Freeman Tilden's new book THE NATIONAL PARKS: WHAT THEY MEAN TO YOU AND ME; (11) the preface to R.V.Sowers' Book Catalog #42; (12) Edith and Frank Shay's new SAND IN THEIR SHOES: A CAPE COD READER (Houghton Mifflin); and (13) Shebnah Rich's TRURO CAPE COD OR LAND MARKS AND SEA MARKS (1884).

Thoreau folklore--or should we say fakelore?--Several years ago there was a rash of ascribing the invention of raisin bread to Thoreau. The newest legend is that Thoreau introduced the strawberry to Cape Cod. State Senator Michael Flanagan argued in the Boston Statehouse on May 10 that Thoreau stole it from North Andover and transplanted it to the Cape (BOSTON POST, May 11) and Richardson Wright (NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, June 3) quotes the claim that he brought it from New Hampshire to Cape Cod. In our opinion--don't believe a word of it.

From the MINNEAPOLIS MORNING TRIBUNE for May 26: "On this day, 1861, Henry David Thoreau, reknowned author and naturalist, landed in St. Paul. He came to Minnesota for his health. One year later he died." Their comment, "But he lasted for a year, didn't he?"

Radio Station WNYC on May 16 rebroadcast from Australia an interesting debate on Thoreau's WALDEN in their "Brave New World" series.

A new day camp for boys and girls in Concord has the appropriate name of Camp Thoreau.

Research in progress on Thoreau announced in a recent PMLA: "Themes of isolation and community in Hawthorne, Melville, Emerson, and Thoreau" by W. Stacy Johnson at Ohio State; "Thoreau and Travel Literature" by John Christie at Vassar; "Critical Theory of Thoreau" by George Craig at Alabama State Teachers College (Florence); an annotated edition of WALDEN by Walter Harding; "Hugh Blair's influence on Thoreau" by Walter Houston at Washington University; "Naturgefuhl und Beobachtung bei Thoreau" by Josef Irsiegler at Vienna.

Kenneth Murdock of Harvard delivered a lecture on Thoreau on May 3 as one of the Lord Northcliffe Lectures in Literature at University College in London.

H.S.Mott's current book catalog lists a first edition of WALDEN, laid in is a contemporary MS note beginning, "This seems to be a queer book, but as it is an autobiography must have some value I think."

The Parke-Bernet Galleries in New York City on January 25, 1940, sold Thoreau's "pencil list of books read at Harvard" at public auction. Can any member tell us the present location of this MS?

According to the NEW YORK TIMES (March 12, 1951) when Rev. A. J. Muste refused to pay his income tax this year because he did not want to support "this armament race," he sent the Collector of Internal Revenue a copy of "Civil Disobedience." And according to the Feb. 3 NEW YORKER, Vivien Kellems compared herself to Thoreau when she refused to pay her taxes.

If you enjoy the THOREAU SOCIETY BULLETIN, you may enjoy some similar publications. May we call your attention to the following:

Devoted to Herman Melville: THE MELVILLE SOCIETY NEWSLETTER. % Tyrus Hillway, Mitchell College, New London, Conn. $1.00 a year.

Devoted to 18th Century literature: JOHNSONIAN NEWS LETTER. 610 Philosophy Hall, Columbia University, New York, 27, N.Y. $1.00 a year.

Devoted to 17th Century literature: SEVENTEENTH CENTURY NEWS LETTER. Anderson Hall, Univ. of Fla., Gainesville, Fla. $1.00 a year.

When Jessamyn West, author of THE FRIENDLY PERSUASION, was interviewed by the NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE (Feb. 18, 1951), she stated, "I have read Thoreau, including the notebooks, more often than any other writer."

In contrast, when Ruth Moore, author of CANDLEMAS BAY, back in 1930 attempted to live like Thoreau, she found it didn't work. One notable entry in her diary for that year, "Damn that Thoreau."

According to the Modern Language Association report on "Trends in Research in American Literature, 1940 to 1950" research articles on Thoreau increased 300% over the preceding decade; but the pages increased only 5%. The statistics for Thoreau and the four other major figures of the 1840-1885 period follow:

	1940-1950	1929-1939
Emerson	93 articles (978 pages)	108 articles (1517 pages)
Hawthorne	104 articles (1287 pages)	63 articles (707 pages)
Melville	159 articles (1290 pages)	80 articles (805 pages)
Thoreau	134 articles (689 pages)	44 articles (653 pages)
Whitman	139 articles (957 pages)	127 articles (1152 pages)

ADDITIONS TO THE THOREAU BIBLIOGRAPHY . . . . . WH

Adams, George Matthew. "Thoreau One of Great U.S. Minds." WORCESTER (Mass.) GAZETTE. June 10, 1951. A brief appreciation of T. Probably syndicated in other newspapers.

Atkinson, Brooks. ONCE AROUND THE SUN. New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1951. 376pp. $4.00. Ordinarily we shy away from these "daily readings" books, but here is one we can honestly endorse. It is a collection of 365 brief essays on assorted subjects with a great deal of the flavor of Thoreau and frequent mention of him. The entry for T's birthday (pp. 199-201) is an appreciative tribute to the man. I don't see how you can help but enjoy this book.

Berry, Romeyn. "Cabin in the Woods." ITHACA (N.Y.) JOURNAL. April 9, 1951. On an annual reading of the spring passages in WALDEN.

G., D. "Walden Pond Restyled." CHICAGO TRIBUNE. April ?, 1951. A poem.

Harding, Walter. "Thoreau and the Worcester Ministers." NATURE OUTLOOK, IX (Spring, 1951), 12-14, 23. An excursion to the White Mountains by 8 Worcester ministers and the little-known letter of advice which Thoreau wrote to them.

Longstreth, T. Morris. "An Atmosphere of Choice." CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. May 28, 1951. An interpretation of T's ideas of friendship.

Miller, F. DeWolfe. CHRISTOPHER PEARSE CRANCH AND HIS CARICATURES OF NEW ENGLAND TRANSCENDENTALISM. Cambridge: Harvard, 1951. 81pp. $2.00. Despite its long and formidable title, this is the most delightful book of its type that I have seen. Cranch was one of the minor Transcendentalists, a friend of both Emerson and Thoreau. For his own amusement he made a series of caricatures of his friends and of their most famous writings. Only two had ever been published. Now Mr. Miller has gathered 18 of them together with a brief biography of Cranch and an essay explaining the cartoons. At times he tends to read too much significance into the drawings and is a little pontifical in style. But it is one of the rare excursions into the humorous side of the movement and will add much to your understanding and enjoyment. I know I will find them useful tools in teaching from now on. WH

Mondale, R. Lester. "Henry David Thoreau and the Naturalizing of Religion." UNITY, CXXXVII (March-April, 1951), 14-17. On T's religion of nature.

Palches, Lois Grant. "Enjoying Life Thoreau-ly." NEW HAMPSHIRE TROUBADOUR, XXI (May, 1951), 4-10. On living life today on the Thoreavian plan.

Stephens, C.A. "The Stranger Guest." in HAPS AND MISHAPS ON THE OLD FARM. Boston: Perry, Mason, 1925. pp. 219-27. A story of a visit by Thoreau to a Maine farm.

Thoreau, Henry David. CAPE COD. New York: Norton, 1951. 300pp. $4.00. WH
This is the second in Norton's new Thoreau set. And like the first, it is both delightful and provocative. Only the highest praise can be give to Henry Bugbee Kane's line drawings which add so much to the flavor of the book and the map endpapers which add so much to the understanding. Henry Beston's introduction is brief and to the point. And Dudley Lunt has tried his hand again at arranging the text--to our mind far more successfully than he did with the MAINE WOODS. He has added to the text the Journal account of 1857 excursion to the Cape. And he has subtracted from the text (placing them in the appendix where they are easily consulted) a few of the lengthier historical quotations which Thoreau himself thought slowed down the narrative. It certainly does not result in the definitive text for the scholar, but the lay reader will, I think, find it more interesting reading. In closing, a word of praise for the clear, readable type used in this series.

_____. The Same. Ames, Alfred C. Review. CHICAGO TRIBUNE BOOKS. July 1, 1951.

_____. THE JOURNALS. Geismar, Maxwell. Review. NEW REPUBLIC. May 7, 1951. CXXIV, 24-26; Kazin, Alfred. Review. NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE. May 20, 1951. pp. 1,18; Krutch, Joseph Wood. Review. NEW YORK TIMES. May 20, 1951. pp. 1, 28; North, Sterling. Review. NEW YORK WORLD TELEGRAM. June 5, 1951; All the above are extended essay-type reviews worth reading in themselves.

_____. Letters to Greeley, Blake, and Benton; "Civil Disobedience," and excerpts from WALDEN in Hubbell, Jay B., ed. AMERICAN LIFE IN LITERATURE. New York: Harper's, 1951.

_____. A PIG TALE. New Fairfield, Conn.; Bruce Rogers, 1947. A pamphlet printing of an excerpt from the Journals, illustrated by C.R.Capon.

_____. WALDEN, with Introd. & notes by Kinsaku Shinoda. "Kenkyusha Pocket English Series." Tokyo: Kenkyusha, 1929. Prints four chapters with an introduction and notes.

_____. (WALDEN). A LIFE IN THE WOODS. Translated by Miyanishi Hoitsu. Tokyo: Mikasa Shobo, 1950. 252pp. Entirely in Japanese.

We are indebted to the following for information used in this bulletin: R.Adams, E.Anderson, T.Bailey, H.Bierce, L.Chirin, E.Collette, W.Conant, E.Gannett, S.Kimura, N.Lehrman, A.Lownes, R.Ritchell, J.Scott, G.Wright, and H.Zahniser. Please keep the secretary informed of new Thoreauviana and items he has missed.

The Thoreau Society Inc. is an informal organization of several hundred students and followers of the life and works of Henry David Thoreau. Membership is open to anyone interested. Fees are one dollar a year; life membership, twenty-five dollars. A price list of back publications may be obtained from the secretary. This bulletin is issued quarterly by the secretary. All material, unless otherwise assigned, is compiled or written by the secretary.

The officers of the society are Raymond Adams, Chapel Hill, N.C., president; Mrs. Caleb Wheeler, Concord, Mass., vice-president; and secretary-treasurer:

Walter Harding
Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J.